Majesty's Government, Mr. Evarts seeks to invalidate the award, which is the root of this exhaustive investigation, upon the ground that in estimat-ing the claims of Great Britain the commissioners must be assumed to have taken into con-sideration circumstances which the Treaty of Washington had not referred to them. There is nothing upon the face of the award which gives any countenance to the supposition that the commissioners travelled beyond the limits assigned to them by the treaty. Mr. Evarts's argumen in favor of this contention is entirely deduced from what he considers to be the magnitude of the sum from what he considers to be the magnitude of the sum awarded. It is, he contends, so far in excess of what the United States Government believe to be the true solu-tion of the problem submitted by the treaty that some factor which the treaty has not recognized must peces-sarily, to his opinion, have been imported into the cal-

factor which the treaty has not prevented and accelerations.

Mr.Evarts proceeds to give in detail the considerations by which, in his lungment, the result arrived at should be tested. He gives his reasons for believing that mackered is the only fish to whose capture in the waters opened by Great Britain any value should be assigned, and that no account is to be taken of herring, hadlon, and that no account is to be taken of herring, hadlon, cod, hare, pollock or built fish. He computes the number of mackerel whoch the United States fishermen have caught within a tarce-smile that from the shore during the years of the treaty period which have expired, and infers from it the number which they are likely to catch within the same area during the merival that remains, and cohendes this branch of his argument by estimating on various hypothesis the profit which insuling on various hypothesis the profit which the from the other sale, he estimates at a very high value the profit which the British fishermen have derived from the opening of the markers of the United States, and concludes that the same fixed by the award is so more larger than these considerations would have justified that the United States Government can only expeat it is marninge on the assumption that the commission has marked up the assumption that the commission has marked in the question that was referred to it.

That Mr. Evarts's reasoning is powerful it is not neces-sary for me to say, nor on the other hand will be be surprised to hear that Her Majesty's Government still retain the behef that it is capable of refutation; but m their opinion they would not be justified in following him into the details of his argument. These very matters were examined at great length, and with conscientious minuteness by the commissioners whose award is under discussion. The decision of the majority was given after

Her Majesty's Government do not feel that it is their duty to put forward any evinion adverse or favorable to the decision which the majority of the containsdoners have passed upon the affidavits and depositions which the majority of the containsdoners have passed upon the affidavits and depositions which they have had be easiler. Her Majesty's Government could not do so with an ambertaking the same laborious investigation as that which was performed by the commission, a task for which the interval which has been left between October 10, the day on which Mr. Evaris's dispatch was delivered to me, and November 25, the day on which the payment awarded is to be made, would certainly not suffice; but they are precluded from passing in review the judgment of the commission by a far more serious disqualification. They cannot be judges or appeal in this cause, because they have been litigants. As Rilgants they have expressed the view upon the facts which they have fell bound in that capacity to maintain. Their computations have been totally different in method and result from those which the American counts! sustained, and which, in part, Mr. Evarts reiterates in his dispaten. The interpretation which they have given to the data had before the tribunal has been in compicte antegonism to bus. They have been et opinion, and have insisted with all the force of arctiment that their agents could command, that \$15,000,000 was the legitimate compensation which, under the treaty, was their due. The majority of the commissioners has decided to reduce that claim by nearly two-thirds. Having formally engaged to sub-

At the close of his disputen, Mr. Evaris refers to a con-sideration which I ought not to pass over without observa ion, though he does not place it in the first rank among the objections which he raises against the award. He calls attention to the fact that the award of the commission was not unautmous, and that in the Treaty of Washington no stipulation is in this case made that the decision of the majority is to be binding. The opinion that, according to the Treaty of Washing

ton, the Fishery Commission was incapable of pronouncing any decision unless its members were unanimous, is one in which Her Majesty's Government are unable to concur. It is not difficult to produce from text-books, even of very recent date, authority for the deciries that in international arbitrations the majority of the arbiin international arbitrations the majority of the arbitrators binds the minority, unless the contrary is expressed. Hadden's International Law, edited by Sir Herstone Eaher, 1878, says, chapter xiv., section 6: "The following rules most derived from the Civil Law have been applied to international arbitrations: Where not otherwise provided in the articles of reference. If there be an uneven number, the decision of a majority not otherwise provided in the articles of reference, there is an uneven number, the decision of a majority is conclusive." Bilantschil, section 493, says: "La decision est prise a la majorice des volx." Calvo J. P.a. 791, lays down: "A defaut d'abligations nellement tracées dans l'acie de compromis les arbitres pour s'acquitter de leur manulat se quident d'alprès les regles tracees par le droit evel, ainsi ils doivent proceder conjointement, discuter et defiberer en commun et decider a la majorité." I am not aware of any authorities who, in respective procedure des la constitue de la

portie." I am not aware or any authorities who, in respect to international arbitrations, could be quoted to the contrary sense; and it would not be difficult to show, by a reference to cases in American as well as in the English courts, that the same rule has always been judicially applied in the case of arbitrations of a public nature.

The lunguage and supulations of the treaty itself, so far as they are explicit upon the subject, point to a similar conclusion. Mr. Everts, indeed, argues that the requirement of unanimity was intended because, while it is not disclaimed in the case of the residency rights, it is disclaimed in the case of the residency rights, it is disclaimed in the case of the residency from that the framers of the treaty meant, by their silence, to prescribe a mode of proceeding which, before silence, to prescribe a mode of proceeding which, before suggestion that the frames of the teasy mean, by case silicace, to prescribe a mode of proceeding which, before a tribunal thus constituted, is unexampled, can only be accepted on the appointness that they were deliberately preparing an insoluble controversy for those by whom the treaty was to be executed. It appears to be that if the language employed in the case of the other tribunals set up by the treaty be examined exceptibly, a more favorable solution of the difficulty may be found.

WHAT THE TREATY REQUIRED. The words used in each case are somewhat peculiar,

and lend themselves to the supposition that what the deaftsroon was thinking of when he employed them was not the question whether indemnity should or should not be required, but under what circumstances the tribunal should be held to be fully constituted for the purpose of giving a decision. It was obvious that in the course of a protracted and manifold inquiry, in which questions would constantly come up for decision, it was a matter of great practical importance to lay down whether for each decision the presence of the whole tribupal was required, or whether any condition might be prescribed under which, in spite of the absence of any one member from illness or other cause, a valid decision might vet be given. The difficulty of constructing on the more rigid rule a lengthened inquiry involving frequent decisions, is a matter of ordi-

constructing on the more rigid rule a lengthened inquiry involving frequent decisions, is a matter of ordinary experience. A common mode of escape from it is to fix some number short of the entire complement as the goorum of minimum number which must be present to give vanidity to a decision. The framers of the Washington Treaty adopted an arrangement somewhat different in form, out similar in effect. They had down that the decisions shall be valid so long as they were adopted by a number not less than the majority of the whole body. That this is the meaning of the three possages in which the word "majority "appears, may be gathered both from the expressions themselves and from the condection in which they post to do."

The following is a partion of the first paragraph of Article Ne. 13 on the Commission of Civil War Claims: "They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or stateboots which may be presented to them by or on bonalf of the projective Governments in support of or in answer to any claims, and to bear, if required, one person or each side on behalf of each Government, as coun el or agent for such Government. On each and every separate giltim a majority of the commission is shall be sufficiently of the commission for an award in the replacement of a first paragraph of the majority of the commission for an award in the respective of the individual in each case." Here it is evident that the antiplicity of the claims was the majority was a singulation with a view to the possible decisy which the requirements of a full tribunal in each force might cause. That a majority shound be sufficient for an award in the case of one member being absent for an award in the case of one member being absent for an award in the case of the requirements of a full tribunal in each facility which are not causionary. On the other hand, it is a university practice that the majority shound be sufficient of the case of the point on which a provision was increasing it apply to the point on which a provision

The same reasoning is applicable to the case of the Geneva Tribunal, which had to decide on the integed failure of neutral duty in Great Britain as to seventeen different ships, besides questions arising in respect to damages. The Bearo of Assessors which was provided in case the Geneva Tribunal had not swarded a greas sum was a Commission of Cama which would have had to individual losses. In these cases, therefore, as in that which has just been adverted to, the Joint High Commission took a natural and judicoos course in providing that a decision should not be hively by reason of the absence of a member of the tribunal, so long as a majority concurred in the award.

in the award.

On the other band, no such provision was necessary in the case of the Hanfax Commission, which, beyond questions of procedure, not but one issue before it, and but one decision to pronounce. In this case it was not necessary to lay down, as in the other cases, that a majority of the commissioners should be sufficient for an award, or that all questions should be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators. This construction of the

treaty appears to Her Majesty's Government more natural and more respectful to the Joint High Commission than the assumption that, having resolved to leave one particular case to a mode of arbitration which was entirely novel, and wholly unlikely to issue in a decision, they carefully abstained from the use of any words to indicate the unusual resolution they had formed.

If further appears to Her Milesty's Government that a distinct infunction of the true meaning of the Joint High Commission in respect to the fishery award is to be found in the composition of the tribunal which they adopted. This constitution is consistent with the intention that the majority should decide. It is not consistent with the supposed intention that the dissent of one commissioner should prevent any decision from being pronounced. The twenty-third article of the treaty makes the following provision for the constitution of the tribunal:

"Article XXIII. The commissioners referred to in the

nounced. The twenty-third article of the ireaty makes the following provision for the constitution of the tribunni:

"Article XXIII. The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say, one commissioner shall be named by Her Britanine Majesty, one by the President of the United States, and a third by Her Britanine Majesty and the President of the United States, and a third by Her Britanine Majesty and the President of the United States jointly, and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall be named by the representative at London of His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hangary. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner or in the event of any commissioner or of Austria and commissioner or of the manner bereinsedare provided for marking the original appointment, the period of three menths in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissioners so named shall ment the critical after they have been respectively momed, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn decharation that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters retained to them to the best of their judament and according to Justice and equity, and such decaration shall be entered on the record of their proceeding the contraction parties shall also mane one person to attend the commission as is agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the commission."

This is the ordinary form of arbitration in which

resent it generally in all matters connected with the commission."

This is the ordinary form of arbitration in which caes side shooses an arbitrator: An unpure is chosen by an indifferent party to decide between the two. The appointment of the unpure is of no utility, the precautions for a curing this impartantly are unmeating if the adverse year of one of the arbitrators may deprive his decision of all force and off et. In ordinary infrascology the decision of all force and off et. In ordinary infrascology the decision of a body of members means a decision come to by a majority of veices. In the camenous as and understanding of language this is the interpretation which sing estaits of tweety reader when it is sanised that a number of men have expressed an opinion of arrived at a determination. The requirement of unanimary is the exception, and therefore can only be conveyed by an explicit statement. There are, of contra, well-known exceptions, as in the case of true

It is evident that when unanimity is to be required-when any one member of the deciding body is to have the power of nullifying all the proceedings and preventing a decision, such an arrangement will only be endurable on the condition that each member shall be chosen

ing a decision, such an arrangement will only be endurable on the condition that each memor shall be chosen so as to be as far as possible free from any inclination to exercise that power on one side rather than on the other. If a lury were constituted on the principle that the plaintiff should choose ene-third of it and the defendant acother third, very few persons would be found to expose themselves to the cost of an action at law. Hed it been known five years ago that an award would be prevented by the dissent of one of the members of an arbitration constituted on the same principle, thengh I do not venture to conjecture what the course of the United States Government would have been, I feel confident that England would have deemed to enter upon so unfruiful a latigation.

Her Mighest's Government may appeal to a cogent proof that in accepting this arbitration they sid not contemplate that the award was likely to be prevented by the requirement of unanimity. Believing in agreement with the majority of the commission that they were to be heavy losers by the exchange of concessions contained in Articles Nos. 15, 19 and 21 of the treaty, they have nevertheless, for five years allowed those concessions to come into fire, trusting to the commensation which the commission would give to them. That they have done so is a sufficient proof that they did not anticipate a construction of the treaty which would make the delivery of an award almost impossible. A valuable property has actually passed into the eighneen of others, and cannot be recalled. The price to be paid for it was to be determined later by a rithunal for this purpose in which a decision could be wholy prevented by the dissent of a member nominated by the party to when the property had passed it is it concerned that they should have deliberately constituted a tribumal for this purpose in which a decision could be wholy prevented by the dissent of a member nominated by the party to when the property had passed in the considerations which have been advance

JOHN WELSH, esq., etc, etc., etc. CURRENT BRITISH CRITICISM.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DELUDED.

We cannot regard the turn which the fishery dispute has taken with anything save the keenest feel-ings of anxiety. If not specially settled it will un-doubtedly embiter the excellent terms we are on with the United States, and do much to bring into discredit the whole principle of arbitration which the two great English-speaking races had hoped to persuade the civil-ized world to accept in place of that legalized interna-tional murder called "War."

A FATAL BLOW TO SOCIALISM. How does this Republican victory affect that the fishery] controversy! In our opinion, it will not affect it at all. We cannot say that one party in America, is more friendly to England than another, affect it at all. We cannot say has one party in the Republic, unlike some other countries that much be named, all parties sink their differences, and back up the Government in view of any foreign dispate. Thus we do not suppose that the triumph of the Republicans will do anything to throw oil on the troubled waters of the Newfoundhind difficulty. The one cheering thing about the contest is that the semi-Socialistic "Greenback" or "Lubor" party has suffered a humiliating defeat; in fact, it would seem, ludging from recent events in Asserica and on the Continent, that if Socialists want to make any headway in any country they must imperialise it first. In the Republics and Liberal Monarchies they appear reduced to impotence. But in the despotic Empires they wax powerful enough to frighten the Governments into destroying cive liberty.

THE PEOPLE AREAD OF THE POLITICIANS.

The prominent feature which will be felt as most unportant, is the complete defeat of the new Greenback or Labor party, and the blow which has thus been given to the hores and plaus of the inflationists. The politicians in the States have, as usual, proved much less hemorable than the mass of honest middle-class opinion, which at times of crists always intervenes to save the vessel of the State from disaster.

FREE TRADE BACKWARD.

From The London Dailty News, Nov. 7.

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of last Tuesday's dections is the evidence may give of the persistency of the old territorial division of pointent parties. The Democratic party carry everything before them in the South, while the North is still predominantly attached to the Republicans. This division represents not so much a conflict of interests as of sympathies. The Profectionist policy of the manufacturing States, seems to be accepted by the West, and the farmers of those vast coin-producing regions are still content to pay high prices for every article of clothing and of domestic use, in ester that Eastern manufacturers may be shielded from foreign competition. Free Trade may be making progress in the West, but the progress has not yet shown itself in political conflicts.

THE PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

The effect of these elections on the future egislation of the United States will be Imperiant. The esson, in the first games, which must be drawn from it icsson, in the hiss grance, which must be drawn from it is, that in self-governing communities the "people" may be sately left to strike out an honest polley, without the guidance of any privileged order of superior beings over-confident in their own wisdom. Inflationists, Repudiators and Kenrneyltes have suffered an after rout, we are able to congratulate the Republican party on what virtually amounts to a victory.

The fifteenth anniversary of the New-York Workingwomen's Protective Union will be held at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. Samuel Willerts,

the president, will occupy the chair, and addresses will be made by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, David Dudley Field and Judge Brady. Vocal and instrumental music will enliven the proceedings. The object of the union, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is "to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by emthe interests of women who obtain a livelihood by empoyments other than household services, and especially to provide them with lersi protection from the frauds and impositions of unserupulous employers; to assist them in procuring employment, and to open to them such suitable departments of labor as are not occupied by them." The union during the fourteen years of its existince has supplied more than 35,000 women with employment, and has prosecuted nearly 6,000 unjust employers.

PLEADING WITH DRUNKARDS

MURPHY'S WORK FOR TEMPERANCE. THEFE MEETINGS SATURDAY AND TWO YESTER-DAY-MUCH INTEREST AND MANY SIGNERS OF

the plenge.

Three meetings were held on Saturday and two yesterday, by Francis Murphy, in the Seventh Street Church. A committee of women was appointed to aid the poor. Large crowds were present yesterday afternoon and evening; the usual enthusiasm was excited by the signing and the speeches, and many signed the piedge. Noon and evening meetings will be held daily throughout the week.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIVE SESSIONS.

Francis Murphy was present at three meetings on saturday, urging men to free themselves from the habit of driaking. The work done hast week is most the habit of driaking. The work done hast week is most the habit of driaking. The work done hast week is most the habit of driaking. The work done hast week is most the habit of driaking. The work done has the process of as a sample of yellow Caugar, made at each by the fact that 2,500 pledges were signed at the several meetings. At the noon meeting, Saturday, a Broadwig gambler related his experience, and others spoke. In the afternoon Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Wilson addressed a large number of women on the necessity of systematic work toward anting the poor men who are trying to reform. A committee, consisting of dies Griffith, of the Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Rates, of Dr. Tiff fany's; Mrs. Lawson, of Dr. Hepworth's; Mrs. Fitch, of No. 200 West Twenty fourth-st.; Mrs. Andrews, of No. 44 West Twenty cighinest; Mrs. Andrews, of No. 44 West Twenty cighinest to supply the poer with clothing. At the evening meeting, which was well attended, ad-

Producal Son, "whose lives have been like tons, but I do recognize in this parable the history of my own retormation."

"A week ago," said Mr. Murpby, "we began this series of meetings to bring about a result which one legislatures and churenes have tried in vain to secure, and which is the chief topic of conversatian today in the home circle, in the countine-room, and, in fact, everywhere. Every man must set it the temperance question for himself. You can't beat thin into reformation, any more than you could me. If 95 per cent of your citizens were total abstances, your Mayor and efficials would hear the tramp of men behind them, urging them to uproof the evil. There has been nothing done in the past that cannot be better done, and this should ecounize us to work." Mr. Marghy then introduced Channesy Shaffer, Mr. Shaffer appeared in a dress sait, and his remarks were often interrapted by applauss.
"I feel it is good," said he, "to trait Providence and be a gentleman. I have passed my life in New York, and I never expect to be so rich as to be mean. God diluot make man, as some would have us believe, a sort of improved vegetable, but a seing worth working for. In late years our churches have been moving uptown, away from the men who most need their hely. They have fall steeples, taller morigages, and an awful sight of begging. [Applause.] I believe God will prosper the charches when I sey come down from they life stills and mingle with the world's people. But I must stop; and this reminds une of a story. When the Tlat Retunct went to war, I was so boiling over with enthusiasm that I addressed them from the Astor House sieps when they returned I was asked to recive them. White I was speaking, an old here shouled out, "Now. Chauncey, it's terrible hot, and do for heaven's sake stoo. You were talking when we left, and I'll bet my back pay you've been talking ever since." [Great and long applause.]

Another large growd completely filled the church, and the same scenes as on former occasions were recancted, occupied almost entirely by men, many of whom were

with sight variations. The galeries of the control were obliged to stand. Near the organ was a polleman, whose services were needed during the evening. Singing by the congregation was followed by "Watting and Watching." by Mr. and Mrs. Willson-one of their best pieces. Conspictious among the people in the lower part of the house, was the broad, smooth face of a short, thick-set man, who in the early part of the week bad been pleaded with in vain. All the customary arguments had been of no avail in his case. At the neon meeting out Friday, however, he was seen to walk quietly up to the rail, sign the pleage, and go out without attracting any attention whatever.

Mr. Murphy read the xth chapter of II Corinthians, and the Rev. Mr. Gilder led in prayer. Then said Mr. Murphy; "The Murphy overflow meeting, which was advertised to be held in Cooper Institute, was unauthorized by me. I understand, too, that an admission fee of ten cents was charged. I am glad to hear of temperance meetings everywhere, but when it becomes necessary to hold an overflow meeting 'li open it myself. Whenever I make a speech I like to be present." [Laughter.] The admission fee, it was learned, was nominally a voluntary contribution, which every one, except very poor people, expected to give on entering. It was also said last evening that it was the intention of those having the meeting in that it was the blontion of those having the meeting and that it was the blontion of those having the meeting in the large to share the proceeds with Mr. Murphy's Committee, and their the whole thing was a "mistake." THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DELUDED.

From The London Times, Nov. 7.

The Democratic leaders must now bitterly regret that they were imposed upon by the delusive show of strength of the National ticket in Maine. Their partial adoption of the inflationist cry has, at any rate, secured the Republicans against the increased Democratic majorities in both houses on which the Keenest observers counted in estimating the probable distribution of political forces in the next Congress. The elections held yesterday practically determine the character of the Congress which will control tegislation during the hast two years of Fresident Hayes's term. The immediate question is whether, in the interval, the disappointed Democrata will make use of their majority in the House of Representatives to do mischief. They have it in their power to do so, as they showed last year; but the Presidential election is locationally in the House of Representatives to do mischief. They have it in their power to do so, as they in unumbent upon them to cultivate the freendship of the most potent forces in the Republic. It is clear that those forces are on the side of financial honesty and social conservation.

THE FISHERY DISPUTE DANGEROUS.

From The London Ecke, Not. 6.

We cannot regard the turn which the fishery dispate has taken with anything save the keenest feelings of anxiety. It not speedily settled it will undoubtedly embitter the excellent terms we are on with the United States, and do much to bring into discredit the whole principle of arbitration which the two great English-sceaking races had hopes to persuade the relational murder called "Wat."

ADULTER ATION OF SUGAES

ADULTERATION OF SUGARS. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FRAUDS.

CURIOUS METHODS OF SAMPLING AND MAKING EX-PORTS-AN EXPERT'S OPINION OF THE GOVERN-MENT INVESTIGATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the adulterations of refined sugars was discussed in Custom House and business circles on Saturday. Refiners whose ousiness has been destroyed because they would not employ glucose and muriate of tin in their refineries, in sisted that grand juries and Boards of Health should at mee investigate the matter and punish those who are guilty. It was reported on Wall-st. on Saturday that the natter would be presented to the Grand Jury, which begins its session this morning, and that a member of the jury had requested that the analysis already taken should be produced before the Grand Jury at once. As an evidence of the boldness of some refiners in the use of poisonous chemicals and compounds it was stated that chemical works were now manufacturing in large quantities for use in making sugars marble dust, used in

owdered sugars, muriatic acid and tin crystals. It is the intention of some of the largest importers to petition Congress for a committee to investigate the sugar adulterations. In this way it is claimed that a full exposure will be made, as such a committee will have the power to compet refiners, chemical-work managers and exporters to produce their books and papers. It is stated that a refinery at Greenpoint is largely cogaged in the manufacture of glucose, which enters into both refined snears and syrups. It is claimed that syrups frequently contain as much as 20 per cent of syrups frequently contain as much as 20 per cent of glucose, which may be detected by a metallic taste in the mouth. As the law governing syrups for export is as rigid as that for refined sugars, it is said that this matter should also be investigated by the Special Fressury agents. Stramed honey, it is said, is also heavity adulterated with glucose, and Special Agents reported that a large exportation by a New-York from has been condended in England on the ground of auditeration.

Referring to the subject of drawbacks, a retined refiner said: "There has been great looseness in sampling sugars for export on like part of the Government until recently. In old times the Government Inspector would go to a refinery and have the barrels of sugar opened. He would take out the samples in person, and would see the sugars put on a track, and accompanying the driver, he would renain with the enigo until it was put on the vessel. That fully identified the sugars. Of late years the practice has been for the refiner to send word to the Custom House when sugars were ready for export. The inspector would then visit the refiner, receive a sample already prepared that he would take away upon which to estimate the drawwack. He would next send word to have the sugars meet him at the vessel, and not having seen the contents of the barrels, it was left entirely to the hencesty of the refiner to fill his barrels. Collector Merritt has checked this evil since he came into office. While he is doing alt that an honest official can do to break up the trands he is entirely at the mercy of corrupt sub-ordinates, who may be open to bribes. Within two months, I know of a carso of refined sugar having been put on the cars at Jersey City for Cahada. The cars of merrits on practiced.

In a sample of one pound of refined sugar that had been analyzed a Tangura recent of such frauds now practiced.

In a sample of one pound of refined sugar that had been analyzed a france of the care of pure the that had been analyzed a Tangura recent of such fraud gincose, which may be detected by a metallic taste in

perfectly and that the frauds on the revenue by the exportation of adulterated sugars were believed to be ex-tensive. "For several years," he said, "certain refiners have boasted that they possessed a 'secret' which enabled them to manufacture sugars at a profit, while other refiners could continue the businers only at a loss. It was claimed also that the secret process was of

to supply the poor with clothing. At the evening meeting, which was well attended, addresses were made by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Ives.

Notwithstanding the rain the Seventh Street Church was ngain crowded yesterday afternoon, and hundreds remained standing during the entire service. "Jestis, Lover of My Seni," was sung with much visor. It is in teresting to) watch the hard, vibanous-looking not a they remained standing during the entire service. "Jestis and they remained standing during the entire service. "Jestis and they remained standing during the entire service. "Jestis Lover of My Seni," was sung with much visor. It is in teresting to) watch the hard, vibanous-looking not a they remained standers in an endeavor to result the words of a once farmiliar hymn. Oftentimes they are the loudest singers. After Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and "The Nincty and Nine" Mr. Murphy expressed his thanks for the encouragement which as head of the standing of the fermions are not head of the standing of the fermions and the product of the country are the loudest singers. After Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the past work, and upon his product of the foreign substances. It will does not contained the standing to the calmin to the product of the country are the sugarst and the country are character of the country are the foreign substances. It will does not a few and the sugarst and the country to the strip is probabilities. The sugarst and the country are the foreign substances. It will not be considered to the country are the country are character of the country are the foreign substances. It will not be foreign substances. It will not be foreign substances. It will not be considered to the country to the sugarst and the substances. It will not be considered to the substances of the country are character of the country are charac

THE DUTY ON DEMERARA SUGARS. THE LONG TRIAL AT BALTIMORE NEARLY ENDED-

THE EXPERTS WHO HAVE TESTIFIED. BALTIMORE, Nov. 17 .- In the United States District Court on Friday, Judge Giles, sitting in the case of the United States against 712 bags of Demerara sugar, part of the cargo of the brig Mississippi, setzed for forfeiture, the Government closed its rebutting evidence.
The jusy was discharged until yesterday, to hear counsel on propositions in regard to the instructions to the jury. The trial of this case is to test the question whether Demorara sugars imported into the United States are by the use of cheminto the United States are by the use of chemicals or other foreign sub-tances made of a dark color to defraud the Government in the payment of duties. The Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Mr. Chamberlain, infimed that 712 bags rated under No. 7 had been artificially colored with intent to evade the payment of duties properly chargeable on the same. Under instructions from the Treasury Department, the 712 bags were seized for forfeiture. About the same time the cargoes of the barks Mandou and freaty Parker, imported by other parties, were seized at this portunder similar charges, and three cargoes in New-York, also imported by other parties.

During the long trial, which began October 9, forty-two witnesses have been sworn and examined; twenty for the Government and twenty-two for the defence, and a voluminous manual of testimony has been read, taken by the Commissioners sent to Demeriara and Louisiana. The chemical questions have been exhibitively suffed by scientific experts, among whom are Dr. Moore, of Jersey City, Dr. Genth and Professor Sattler, of the Pennsylvania University, Professor Johnson, of Connection, and Professor Colliver, of Washington, for the Government; and Dr. Mallet, professor of chemistry in the University of Virgina; Professor of chemistry in the University of Virgina; Professor Morton, of the Stevens Institute, Holeken, Dr. Fahlberg, of the Johns Hopkins University, Professor R. S. McCulloh, of the University of Louistana, and Mr. Douglas Wallams, soliction of patents, for defence. The Court has adjourned until Monday, when argument before the jury will begin. Judge Gites says that counsel will be given two hours each for argument, and he hopes the case will be ended by Tuesday afternoon.

WATER STREET MISSION WORK.

SCENES AT THE MCAULEY MEETINGS. THE RECORD OF SEVEN YEARS' WORK-ANNIVER-SARY EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

About seven years ago, when the notorious

John Allen kept one of the lowest dens in Water-st., a

small Mission was started next door to his place. He soon drove the "lambs," as he called them, out of the building. They moved to the opposite side of the street, a short way up, and started again in an old wooden structure that occupied the site upon which a neat little brick equifice, called the McAuley Water Street Mission, now stands. "Jerry" McAuley was cradled in the gutter, and on reaching manhood he became a desperate river-thief, given up to all manner of crime and debanchery. He was finally persuaded to begin an honorable life by missionaries in this city.

A. S. Hatch, of this city, first saw that McAuley really banchery. He was finally persunded to begin an honorable life by missionaries in this city.

A. S. Hatch, of this city, first saw that McAulev really lind reformed and wanted to do something to improve the squalld streets near the river. Mr. Hatch launched lifts in missionary work in the old wooden building, which has since given place to the present brick structure. At first "Jerry," his wife and several friends gatocred in the afternoon and evening and sang "Rock of Ages" and other symns. The passers by, attracted by the singing, would look in and were invited to join in the song. Then praver was offered, after which McAuley would relate his experience and extort his list-cuers to serve God with him. Little by little the gatherings norvased in numbers. Many up-town people became interested in the work. Two years ago the procent comfortable chapel was erected. To-day the Board of Trustees consists of the following gentennes: A. S. Hatch, president; J. D. Phyter, James Talcott, Slaney Winttemore, Clinton B. Fisk, S. E. Hiscotz and R. Falton Cutting, Nothing, it would seem, could be better calculated to reach the hearts of these deprayed men than the words of one who once led a life similar to their own. He tells them how he has made happiness for himself, and they at once led the yearnings for a better life. The sounds and sights of sin are all about the Mission. In the street drunken sailors reed by singing snatches or inde songs; a cry comes from the opposite sode of the street, and up in a tumble-down tenement hive a trunken mether is beating her children. autor, vice, ropeless misery, confront one at every

The Mission celebrated its seventh anniversary yesterlay. Alson: two laindred persons were present. An
our was decided to the testimeny of converts. Sixty
polic, each limited to a minute. Among the vi-itors
resent was the fier. Dr. G. H. Hepworth, who adbressed the meeting briefly. He said, in part: "If oneeith of woar I have heard during this hour from the
pps of these men and women nexty converted to Christ
e trite, then I have just heard the greatest proof in the
certage of the divinity of the Christian religion. This is
ne best manufactory of Christian religion. This is
ne best manufactory of Christians that I have ever
em. "Jerry McAuley went around in the durkness of
informany years, until he found the pure light of Christ
o guide his sieps, and now he takes his well-lighted
andle, goes around this ward, and rescues the sinners,
hey very soon lake the candle he offers them, light it,
and are no longer lost in the darkness of crime and
alsery."

The Rey, Dr. Quintage and that one thought is par-

off without even being seen or sampled by a Custom House office. This is only one of a large number of such fraids now practiced."

In a sample of one pound of refued sugar that had been amily zed a Thibusk reporter was shown on Saturday day onceighth of an onace of pure thin that had been extracted. This would furnish nearly three pounds of neutrate of int to a barrel of sugar. This quantity, an old refiner said, taken into the system even in homosopathic doses would soon destroy the coating of the stomach and probably cause other diseases. He stated further that he would allow only granulated sugar to go into his house, thus giving him an opportunity to examine the crystals. Yellow sugars he claimed could not safely be used by any person, as they were specially noted for adulterations.

OPINIONS OF AN EXPERT.

A person officially connected with the investigation now being made said on Saturday that the poisonous adulteration o' refined sugars had been demonstrated

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REORGANIZING A RAILROAD COMPANY. THE PLAN FOR THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD. The scheme for a reorganization of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company has been agreed upon by the joint committees of the re-ceiver's certificates and the first mortgage bonds. It provides for an assessment of \$120,000 on the receiver's certificates and of \$80,000 on the first, mortgage bonds to meet the expenses of fore-closure and reorganization. The rate of interest to be paid by the holders of preferred stock is fixed at 6 per cent, and it is to be noncumulative. The exchange for the present debt, principal and interest, is to date from January 1, 1879, preserved stock of the successor company to be given in exchange. The entire issue of preferred stock is to be limited to \$2,000,000, and it is

Total. \$15,200,000

"The agreement to be binding must be signed by the boilers of \$750,000 of receiver's certificates at par value, before December 17." A meeting to vote on the propositions has been called at the Delaware and Hud sen Canal Building for November 21.

EFFECTS OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

LECTURE BY DR. PHILIP SCHAFF AT COOPER UNION. The first of the Winter course of free lectures at Cooper Union was achivered on Saturday evening by Professor Planip Schaff, D.D. When Peter Cooper ing by Professor Philip Schaff, D.D. When Peter Cooper took a sent with those upon the platform there was a barse of appliance from the large anglence. The speaker was introduced by Professor R. R. Raymend, who snoke of Dr. Schaff as a "schools of whom New-York is prend; a theologian who has not forgotten, whole delving among the treasures of the schools, his vital interest in throb-

would be reft to be accertained, and that the duties on sugars above No. 20. Dutch standard, should be lowered, to ast to admit the importation of them in comportation with domestic sugars, and thereby remove the public dependence on domestic replacers. The reflicits now in business whose sugars are all study investigation, insist that the turiff should not be changed. One purpose of this investigation is to show the facilities for fraid effected by the present tand, as well as to expose the adulerations now bractised by reflicited sugars yet assayed has been found to be unadulerated. The persons conducting this investigation is to show a continued the persons conducting the investigation of the Board of Health.

"In regard to the returning of sugars to reflicers, I know that in several instances within the past two seeks has of over 250 barrels each have been returned to reflicer in this city solely upon the ground of aduleration, and that complaints of a similar character are a matter of frequent, if not daily, occurrence."

The reply to the general charges of adulteration of refliced sugars, theodore A. Havermeyers, of Havermeyers, Elder, sugar reflores, complains in a long letter of the attacks constantly made upon the sugar industry, largely represented by his firm, by statements of the adulteration of the raw material. He says that he has accorded nevi-one charges "indicant contempt"; he speaks now the facilities for the raw material. He says that he has accorded nevi-one charges "indicant contempt"; he speaks now the facilities of the public, which has become affected by recent statements. He claims that the solitive of recent statements. He claims that the solitive to refuse the public, which has become affected by recent statements. He claims that the solitive to refuse the public, which has become affected by recent statements. He claims that the solitive to refuse the public, which has become affected by recent statements. He claims that the solitive to refuse the public, which has become affected by

Rose Eytinge and Cyril Searle concluded on Saturday a two-weeks engagement at the Bovery Theatre, where they have been playing "A Woman of the People" and "Oliver Twist." A long wait after the third act of "Oliver Twist" was broken on Saturday night by the sudden appearance before the curtain of Mr. Searie, who complained in a very excited manner that the manager had refused to pay manner that the manager had refused to pay Miss Eytinge and himself their stipulated portion of the evening's receipts. Maurice Pike, the treasurer, who also appeared on the stage, attempted to defend the course of the management, but was compelled to dealst oy the excited audience, which would not listen to his explanation. Mr. Scarle face appeared a second time, and stripping off his cost appealed frantically to the audience to protect Mass Eytinge and him in their rights. Rose Eytinge followed Mr. Searle to the stage and succeeded in subduing the immult. She said that she approved of everything Mr. Searle that done, the statement, "as he does hereafter so shall I," excited the heartlest cheers by her nearers. Sace also said that she had heard Mr. Searle threatened with personal violence. At this the large crowd roared first invarient in the protect them both. An attempt afterwards to resume the performance met withno lavor, and Miss Eytinge, led out by the manager, Mr. Hofele, again spoke, deprecating the occurrences of the evening, which she declared had designated all the pleasures of a long career. After expressing the hope that in a calmer mood the manager and actor might adjust their differences, she manager and actor might adjust their differences, she

UNIFORMS IN THE POST OFFICE.

The employés in the Post Office have started a movement which it is expected will result in the adoption of a uniform by all the men employed in the general office and the various stations in this city. From the good results of uniforming the carriers and thinking that the discipline and efficiency of the force would thereby be much improved, Postmaster James attempted, somewhat more than a year ago, to secure
attempted, somewhat more than a year ago, to secure
the adoption of a uniform by all the employes. This
plan called out so much opposition that he was compelled to abandon it, and he then declared that he would
never again try to enforce a similar rule. This resolution he has adhered to. About the first of this mouth,
however, the superintendents of the various departments, knowing that such a course would please the
Postmoster, but without any consultation with him,
adopted a uniform suit. In respose to inquiries, the
clerks were told that if they wished they could wear
similar suits, but that this was not compulsory. In this
quiet way, a majority of all the employes in the general
office and many in the stations have been persuaded to
wear the uniform; and it is expected that nearly, if
not quite all of the others will soon adopt it. The only
distinction between the uniforms of employées is in the
ornamentation of the cap. The superintendents have distinction between the uniforms of employee is in the ornamentation of the cap. The superintendents have three gold bands, the head clerks two, and the others one band. The Assistant-Postmaster, Henry G. Pearson, expressed pleasure at the appearance of the clerks in uniform. He said that many men who had been very caretess in their personal appearance herefore had now improved in nearness, and that the discipline of the force was better already.

RESULTS OF OPERA SINGERS' QUARRELS. The French opera bouffe company, whose eason at Booth's Theatre abruptly terminated on Tues day night last with a benefit for the yellow fever suffer ers, are charged by the committee of gentlemen under whose auspices this representation was given with turning the affair to their own benefit. An agreement turning the affair to their own benefit. An agreement was signed with the manager, M. Benedicte, that on the payment of \$392 15, to cover all expenses, the net receipts were to go to the committee for the charitable purpose in view. But just before the entertainment was to begin, the agents of the theatre presented an order, drawn by M. Benedicte on the committee, for \$300 arrears for rent. This paid, the orchestra refused to play unless \$100 was advanced. Before the curtain went up the disgosted committee found that the receipts were \$557.25, and the expenditures \$557.25, leaving an array of zeros for the vellow fever sufferers. In a published card they express disgust, besides, because the predetermined programme was not carried out, and because, they declare, the fain and etaereal, yet gifted, Mile. Weil sang a song worthy only of a "enfe-chautant" of the lowest class. The company, in a card, pleads its financial troubles and inexperience as an excuse for the unfortunate occurrence.

TELEGRAPH PLANS AND DISPUTES.

The projectors of the proposed new telegraph company held a conference on Saturday without arriving at any definite results. The managers of the Western Union claim that its contract with the New-York ern Union chain that its contract with the New York, Lake Erie and Western Raniway Company was not disturbed by the recent sate and reconstruction, because the Western Union Company was not made a defendant in the foreclosure suit. On the other hand, it is claimed by the raniway officers that the contract provides for its termination by giving a specified notice, which has been complied with, and, as the company owns and regulates its own wires, that the Western Union is usfing them now on sufferance. Jay Gould stated that the question of organizing a new telegraph company was under consideration and that the prospects for such an organization were very favorable. The petition for a division of the Western Union surplus has not yet been served on President Green

VANDERBILT INTERESTS ON STATEN ISLAND.

William H. Vanderbilt some time ago refused to grant the right of way for the new boulevard through his property at New-Dorp, S. L. The Highway commissioners of Southfield have now secured another route by way of Red-lane to the old Richmond Road. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, is about to erect a new hotei on the old club grounds through which the boulevard was at first to have run. The new building will cost about \$10,000, and has already been rented for the next

SUFFERINGS FROM HYDROPHOBIA. Dr. De Graff, of Union Hill, N. J., who attended Samuel Barthoff, the proprietor of the Suppyside

Hotel of that place, who died of hydrophobia on Friday, in describing the case, said Mr. Barthoff was frequently seized with spasms, which were very severe, whenever any one attempted to give him liquid medicines. "I was bination for another year.

not entirely satisfied," said the doctor, "that it was a case of hydrophobia; so I went into the adjoining room and poured some water from one pan into another. The patient became very much excited over the sound and went into convulsions. When he attempted to drink water the spasms and catching of the breath caused a sound like the barking of a dog; which is really the sound caused by the spasmodic action of the system."

ABUSING A SICK SAILOR.

The death of a sailor named John Barlow at No. 109 Cherry-st. on Saturday, has added one more to the almost daily stories of cruel treatment on ship board. Barlow , was one of the crew of the schooner L, and M. Donovan, which recently returned from a voyage to Cape Haytien, and while he died of intermittent fever,

Donovan, which recently returned from a voyage to Cape Haytien, and while he died of intermittent fever, the death of George L. Ower at sen is said to have been hastened by cruei treatment from the mate, George Brophy.

One of the aslors of that schooner states that Barlow was the only practical scamma among the crew; the services of the others were not fully up to the requirements during bad weather. This caused delays in the vessel's progress, and the supply of provisions and water became seanty. The crew, one after another, were stricken down with the rever, and this fact, logether with their inexperience, so aggravated the mate that he abused them continually. Ower had gained the fill will of the mate by showing an inclination to study. When lying very ill, he was tortured by the mate with a sailneedle, and received only curses when he said he was dying and unable to work. Ower ded the next duy and was buried at sea. Brophy denies that he used any violence toward Ower, but relimits that he sed any violence toward Ower, but relimits that he put two of the sailors in from to preserve discipline.

Ower was the son of a wealthy insertant in Lendon, and though he was educated as a civil engineer in Paris, his health failed him and he concluded to follow a sea faring life. While learning the duttes of a crueitial season and he was studying the theoretical part of his profession.

PESUMPTION AND POLICE SALARIES. It was discovered some time ago that the

resumption of specie payments might have the effect of reducing the salaries of the police force 20 per cent. The discovery at first caused some astonishment, and the matter has since been talked over in the Department without, however, appearing to excite any widespread apprehension. In the act, passed by the Lezisla-ture in 1857, which created the Metropolitan Police, with jurisdiction over New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond Counties, is the following proviso: "Proand Richmond Conaties, is the following provise: "Provided that whenever the currency of the United States shall attain a par value in gold, the foregoing sataries, as fixed by this act, shall be reduced 20 per cent, excepting that is no case shall the yearly pay of capitains be less than \$1.800, and that of sergeants less than \$1.400."

Under the charter of 1870 the Department was reorganized. The provision of the law recarding the re-

Under the charter of 1870 the Department was reorganized. The provision of the law regarding the resumption of specie payment continued in force, however. The charter of 1873 repeated that of 1870, and all the rules and provisions heretolore made. Later in the same session, however, the Legislature ordained that all the provisions of law which related to the old Metropolitan Police, so far as not inconsistent with the main immovations, should again be in force. The question now is whether by this amendment the resumption chause is revived, and whether it was the intention of the Legislature that it should be. The effect would be a reduction of \$618,340 in the estimate for the salary expenses of the Police Department for 1879. The general reciting among the members of the force appears to be that no such effect of the amountment was contemplated, and that no attempt will be made to enforce it.

DEDICATING A CONVENT.

The new Dominican Convent at Eirst-st, and Jersey-ave., Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday mornrag. The Rev. Father Boneventura Frey, Guardian of the Capuchius' Convent in Thirtieth-st., was the celchrant of the mass. There was a large number of eler-gymen present, among them the Rev. Father Eugenc, Prov of the Franciscans, and the Rev. Father Liny, of the Prior of the Franciscans, and the Rev, Father Lilly, of the Church of St. Vincent Perrer. At the conclusion of the mass the celebrant and the clerry moved in procession through the halis of the building, sprinking them with holy water and chanting the intany of the Sants. Mother Aquinata, formerly of the convent in Second st., is the Lady Superior of the new convent. The cost of the building was apward of \$10,000. It has a front of 190 feet and is fifty feet deep. The chapte is connected with the right hand wing and is a xiy feet long. The front is of Pailadelphia pressed trick, and trianned with brown stone. A large alone statue of St. Dominic stands over the doorway. The front is of the Goldie style, and has a very pleasing effect.

KILLING HIS WIFE WITH A LAMP. Michael Rossiter, a mason, living at No. 10 Washington-st., became intoxicated on Siturday even ing, and then went nome and demanded of his wife, Jane, some money. She refused to give him any, and a quarrel between them followed.

During the quarrel, Rossiter picked up a lighted lamp

and thew it at his wife. The lamp struck her in the face and exploded. The burning oil flowed over her, setting ber clothes in a blaze and frightfully burning her about her clothes in a blaze and frightfully burning her about the arms and body. Her cries and the light of the flames alarmed the neighbors, who rushed in. Two men pulled off their coats, wrapped them around the woman and extinguished the flames, while the husband, with folded arms, looked on without offering to aid them. The woman was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where she lingered in great suffering until 1 p. m. yes-terday, when are died. The husband was arrested, and is now confined in the Twenty-seventa Precinct Station House.

DEATH AT AN ADVANCED AGE. Mrs. Mary Prado-Sanchez died on Wednes-

day of last week at No. 83 Middagh-st, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mesea, at the age of 110 years, 5 nouths and 16 days. She was born at Malaga, Spain, in June, 1768, and was one of a family of thirty children, sixteen boys and fourteen girls. She survived all her brothers and sisters, and all her own children, except the brothers and sisters, and all her own children, except the daughter with whom she lived. Her father was an architect, and sae also married an architect seventy-three years ago. She was twice married. She came to this country fourteen years ago, when she was unkety-six years of age. When Mrs. Sanchez was ninety years of she was ninety-seven, when her sight returned. She had been compalled to remain in her room for accreal years, atthough she retained her activity up to the age of 100. Old age and the suspension of the vital functions caused her death. She was buried yesterday in the Cometery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush.

THROWING HIMSELF FROM A WINDOW. Francis M. Taylor, age twenty-eight, threw nimself from a window in the rooms of the Health Lift

Company, in the second story of No. 163 Montague-st., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, and received fatal Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, and received fatal injuries. Up to July last Mr. Taylor was the paying relief in a bank in this city, of which his uncle. Moses Taylor, is the oresident. He suffered from a mental disorder, and for several weeks had been using the health lift to effect a care. He went to the rooms of the Health Lift Company as usual on Saturday, and took his ordinary exercise under the direction of W. L. McCormick, the attendant. Nothing unusual in his manner was observed. While Mr. McCormick was booking in another direction, Mr. Inylor suddenly threw open a front window, and flung aimself out upon the side walk. His skull was fractured, his right hand and arm were broken and several of his ribs crushed. He was removed to his father's residence, at No. 86 Cambridge-place, and died soon after. soon after.

DR. BUDINGTON'S HEALTH.

A fourth operation was performed on the Rev. Dr. W. I. Budington, on Saturday, for the purpose of removing the cancer on his lower lip, which has of removing the case of the purpose of being operated upon, and when the incision made was healed he thought that the difficulty was permanently removed. He returned from abroad five or six weeks ago, but since his grand from abroad five vist were ago, our determ the cancer again manifested fiself in a malignant orm, although it was not painful. On Saturgay a samped incision was made, and about three quarters f the lip and cbin were removed. An incision was made in the left cheek and a part of it was brought to the chiral and lip. Drs. down to cover the part cut out of the chin and lip.
Williard Parker and J. C. Hutchinson performed

THE COAL OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE. THE LEHIGH VALLEY COAL OPERATORS-QUOTAS

FOR THE REST OF 1878. Philadelphia, Nov. 17 .- Messrs. Dodson, Robinson and Swoyer, the committee of Lehign coal operators appointed at Bethlehem, met Presidents Dickson and Gowen yesterday. The latter stated that they did not think it would be proper to engage in any discussion of the question of the management of the trade for the year 1879, unless the Lehigh Vailey Coal Company, as well as all other interests, should be represented. They offered to continue the present arrangement until April 1, instead of January 1, 1879, or to obtain full in-

formation and authority to act. The Board of Control also met yesterday, as per fol-

The Board of Control also met yesterday, as per following report:

"At a meeting of the Board of Control, held at the office of the Reading Railroad Company at 11 o'clock, all interests were represented, and it was unanimously agreed to make the entire quota for the year 17,000,000 tons, allowing the several interests to ship their quota in such times of November and December as may best suit their particular requirements. The meeting adjourned to hold its next meeting in New-York."

The amount of coal to be shipped by the different interests in the months of November and December is as follows: By the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, 580,596 tons; Central of New-Jersey, 433,837 tons; Delaware Lackawama and Western Railroad Company, 482,642 tons; Pennsylvama Railroad Company, 208,644 tons; Pennsylvama Coal Company, 223,644 tons.

Although the November allotment of coal was completed some days ago, work has continued as a general thing without intermission, the idea being that if there were no increase of the November quota the excess should be credited to December. The 2,000,000 tons increase for the year will result, probably, in a steady continuance of work at the mines for the remainder of this month. Then there will be a temporary suspension, after which the year will conclude with much activity in the mining districts.

POFTSYLLE, Penn, Nov. 17.—The action of the Beard of Control of the Coal Combination, in Philadelphia spreing to increase the quota by 2,000,000 tons, and allotting to the Philadelphia and Reading Company, for this season, was received with general satisfaction in this region, the

allotting to the Philadelphia and Reading Company, to this region, 832,587 to is additional for the season, was received with general satisfaction in this region, the pripers being well pleased with the prospect of steady